The Washington Times.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1901. Publication Office. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Subscription by Mail-One Year: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY \$6.00 MORNING AND SUNDAY......
EVENING AND SUNDAY..... SUNDAY ONLY ..

Monthly by Carrier: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY. Fifty cents MORNING AND SUNDAY. Thirty-five cents
EVENING AND SUNDAY. Thirty-five cents THE TIMES COMPANY, WARRINGTON, D. C.

Circulation Statement.	
The circulation of The Times for the we eff September 28 was as follows: Sunday, September 22 Monday, September 25 Tuesday, September 25 Wednesday, September 25 Thursday, September 25 Thursday, September 25 Esturday, September 25 Esturday, September 25	19,98 39,59 39,21 39,14
Total	256,566 39,560

The Cup Remains at Home.

With all the sympathy in the world for Sir Thomas Lipton in his defeat, and with all the respect and admiration decent Americans must feel for so gallant a sportsman, it still is to be said that, in the light of the event of vesterday, and of the preceding contests, he never has had much of a chance to realize his pet ambition, which has been to "lift" the America's Cup and take it back to England, whence it was brought as a fairly won prize fifty years

The lesson taught in the result is that competition against American builders of racing yachts is hopeless. If the highest skill in the line which the United Kingdom can boast, placed at the disposal of a challenger to whom money was not an object, could twice fail to produce a boat capable of beating the Columbia, there would appear to be but a small prespect that British genius will bring forth anything better in the near future. The superiority of American designers today is seen to be what it has been since the yacht Amerion on August 22 1851 won the cup by beating the fleet of the Royal Yacht Equadron at Cowes, consisting of seven cutters and six schooners.

The history of the many attempts that have been made to carry the interesting one. The cup rested quietly in its case for nineteen years before any challenger tried to "lift" it. Then | itself, but it is no justification of Mr. James Ashbury came over for it schooner Cambria, and on August 8, 1870, was beaten in the following order by the American schooners Idler, Silvie, America, Dauntless, Madgie, Phantom, Alice, and Haleyon. On October 16, 1871, Mr. Ashbury again tried his luck with the schooner Livonia, and was beaten by Mr. Franklin Osgood's schooner Columbia. This. in one respect, was the most notable contest in the series, in that it was the only one in which a challenger has won boat lead the defender by fifteen minutes and ten seconds. Every other trial country. The Sappho continued the races with the Livonia, beating her on October 21 and October 23, 1871.

The Countess of Dufferin, belonging try with the sloop Atalanta, and was September 9 and 11, 1886, the Mayflower | tion. laid out the Galatea; on September 27 and 30, 1887, the sloop Volunteer heat the face it is a waste of sentiment to the cutter Thistle; on October 7, 9, and | praise the trust for its "frankness" 13, 1893, the sloop Vigilant of the New | with the public. It is small satisfac-York Yacht Club beat the Royal Yacht tion to those who are forced to pay Squadron Valkyrie II; in September, 18%, the Defender beat the Valkyrie III. billets than ought to be charged for and in October, 1899, Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock I was beaten by the Columbia, as her successor, Shamrock II. was in the races which closed ves-

terday by the same boat. It is worthy of mention that, with but a single exception, these contests have been productive of hearty good feeling between England and the United States. Sir Thomas Lipton, princely sportsman and gentleman as peril of her life, the sympathy of the he is, has had worthy predecessors among the knightly adventurers who have donned their marine armor to go ployed by a board of foreign missions "conoing," as the Knights of the Round Table were wont to don theirs to go to mention the exception, but, as a people in this country is less active, matter of fact, there was a cad of the name of Quin who happened also to be Lord Dunraven, and who became a challenger on two occasions, and so fell into the company of sportsmen and gentlemen on this side of the water. But he showed at last that he did not belong in either class, and since his ex-

has been practically forgotten. As we have remarked hitherto, it will be a matter of sincere regret among his pensive precedent, then it would seem American friends and admirers that Sir Thomas Lipton has not been blessed with better luck in his last essay. It is especially a pity that yesterday's race should have been taken from him on allowance time. But he has this thought and maintains a corps of well-paid offito comfort him. The Columbia may be a better and faster boat under som all conditions than the Shamrock II, is, the real missionary workers, it but the record shows that the difference is small.

The Wenkness of Torpedo Boats.

It is not improbable that the numer ous disasters that have overtaken the type of naval vessels known as torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers may lead to some essential modifications in the construction of such boats,

The causes which led to the loss of the British destroyer Cobra in the North Sea are still shrouded in mystery. The investigation thus far seems to have developed nothing beyond the fact that the vessel broke completely in two. The divers ascertained this, but, strangely enough, according to the reports, they were unable to find anything of the stern half. Literally nothing is known as to what caused the collapse It is hardly conceivable that the ship broke in two under a merely normal strain. The conclusion is unavoidable that there must have been a shock of some mind. Two heories have been advanced: Collisior with a rock and the explosion of a boiler. But whatever may have been the immediate cause, it is clear that when a vessel breaks completely into two parts there must be some extraordinary structural weak-The jury finds that the vessel was too lightly built. The query at | tention, and money spent upon the

once arises: Was this weakness peculiar to this particular vessel, or is it common to the entire class?

It is possible that the Cobra was exceptionally frail, but at the same time it has repeatedly been declared that in all of these boats nearly everything else has been sacrificed to speed, with the result that there is much doubt as to their general seaworthiness. In view of the number of the boats being constructed and the very large sums of money involved, as a mere business proposition this becomes a very important matter. There is no reason to doubt that such vessels can be built of sufficient strength by sacrificing some thing in speed. The point, of course, is to get the highest speed possible consistent with strength and safety. To a non-professional mind it would seem that the latter is by far the more important quality. A knot or two or even five gained in speed appears to be no equivalent for a loss of strength which makes it dangerous for the vessel to venture out of sight of land.

This question is the more important in war is as yet very largely a matter of theory. There has been no demonstration of it. If a torpedo boat can creep up to a battleship unperceived and send a missile into her the big vessel is almost certain to go down. But the ability to do this does not generally depend upon whether the torpedo boat How would it be, were we a weak and has a speed of thirty knots or only twenty-five. On the other hand, if the boat is discovered at a fair distance, whatever her speed, she is very likely to be torn to pieces by the guns of the battleship. The weaker the boat, the

more easily she can be destroyed. Aside from every other consideration it is not pleasant to think of a vessel designed for war purposes being so fragile as to be a mere death trap for those on board, which from all attainable information was the case with the Cobra

Frankness vs. Fairness.

The report of the Steel Trust of its earnings for the last six months has been made the subject of much news paper comment the tone of which de pends very much upon the views enter tained by each particular commentato Some are patting the trust on the back and saying pretty things about it be cause of its frankness in taking the people into its confidence, while others find in the enormous profits a conclusive argument in favor of removing th trophy back to the old country is an tariff from iron and steel. The latter unquestionably occupy the stronger po sition. Frankness is a good thing in wrong

The facts of the case are these: The Steel Trust is doing business behind a tariff wall of from forty to fifty per cent; the nominal capital of the trust is eleven hundred million dollars, of which at least one-half is clear water; the profits are at the rate of ten per cent per annum upon the nominal capital, or twenty per cent upon the ac tual investment; it is stated by the president of the concern that steel billets can be laid down in England at a heat. In the third race the British sixteen dollars and fifty cents a tontwo dollars and a half per ton less than the price at which the English manuof speed has resulted in favor of this facturer can produce them; the same steel billets are quoted in the American market at twenty-six dollars per ton, The president of the trust also states that the average export price is about to Charles Gifford, Esq., came across in twenty-five per cent less than the price 1876, and in that centennial year suf- in the home market. If that series of fered defeat at the hands of Mr. Dicker- facts does not prove that the trust is son's Madeleine. Then in 1881 the enabled by the tariff to take an un-Quinte Yacht Club, of Canada, took a righteous advantage of the American consumers, and does so, then no indusworsted by the American sloop Mis- trial or economic proposition is suscepchief. On September 14 and 16, 1885, the tible of proof. The evidence really Puritan beat the challenger Genesta; on amounts to a mathematical demonstra-

> With such a condition staring us it eight or ten dollars a ton more for steel such goods to be told that the trust liefs granted. It has been done partly is very frank about the matter. What by furnishing work to the destitute and is wanted is fairness rather than frank- partly by mere gratuities. These figures

A Missionary Object Lesson.

In the sense that the unfortunate Miss Stone, who is held for ransom by brigands somewhere in Macedonia or Bulgaria, is an American woman in sense, that she is a missionary, emto help impose upon a remote people a form of religion which they do not want "grailing." It is hardly worth while and resent, sympathy among thinking eliminating personal feeling in the mat-

ter.

If it be true, as stated in press de snatches vesterday, that the American Board of Foreign Missions, after subjecting a worthy woman to the conditions of a barbarous region, which in Macedonia include what has happened pulsion from the New York Yacht Club | to Miss Stone, will not come to the front and rescue her from the certainty of murder, for fear of establishing an exthat people are foolish to volunteer for missionary service in partibus infidelium at all. The organization to which the captive belongs draws large sums of money from the public for its purposes cers and agents in this country and ir foreign parts. Its rank and file, that would seem, are held subject to any of the risks of their calling which it would take money of consequence to obviate.

The Stone incident is at once an ob ject lesson and a startling commentary upon the missionary system and its methods. The object of the foreign missionary propaganda is, of course, to do good. Evidently it is wasting its agogue. time and the money it emulgates from the faithful in barbarian and savage lands, where it is unwelcome. Possi bly, if there were not crying needs at home, the desire to do something for something's sake might excuse the planting of men and women on the left bank of the Niger, in the back country of China, or on the summits of the Hindu Koosh Mountains to evangelize th natives. But if the American Board of Foreign Missions, for example, is inflamed with a just for converts, it could readily find opportunities for its zea in American cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco. Were it to examine into the subject we fancy it would discover that the actual converts it has made in all of its foreign adventures do not repre sent one one-thousandth of one per cen of the number of perverts in our great American communities, who are perverts for the want of the very care, atto be t
finest c
tention, and money spent upon the the she

black, brown, and yellow heathen of the antipodes.

Expressing again our deep sympathy for Miss Stone, as an American woman, we must remind our readers of the em barrassment to which such a misfor tune as has befallen her subjects our Government. The people who placed her in jeopardy apparently will not, or perhaps cannot, buy her out, and, should she be murdered, as we regret to say is most probable, an internation al question of gravity will necessarily arise. It would be better to leave the Mussulmans and Greek Christians of Macedonia, and Turkey generally, to their own beliefs than to impose such penalties for sectarian proselytism upon the American authorities. In the sam way it would be a blessing if the mis sionary element in the United States would turn its attention from the in terior of China to the slums of home cities. Chinese converts, with few exceptions, are converts for revenue only and missionary stations in the Flowery Kingdom, in the past at least, have been little more in an effective sens because the real value of these vessels | than comfortable havens for people who might have found it hard to earn ar equally good living in the places of their origin. As long as American missions are maintained in China, against the wishes of the Chinese Government and people, just so long shall we have trouble with China in the connection China a strong nation, if she were to compel us to receive, respect, and, in | cases, to obey Chinese Confucian missionaries, who should teach our populace that their religion, their laws, and their government were all wrong and unworthy of countenance?

We suppose that it is useless to argue against the foreign missionary spirit, Probably it will go on to the end of the chapter, seeing only the mote in the heathen eye and being blind to the beam in the eye of the home country. And no doubt missionaries, both male and female, who long for travel and adventure gratis, will appear at the recruiting offices. But it would be a great thing, in view of this consideration, if a bargain could be made with the foreign missionary societies by which we could keep people who would be useful here from entering th, field, and spread it wide open to a class who could be spared for the work and for any incidental martyrdom or consumption by cannibals that might happen in the ordinary course of the business. If the American Board of Foreign Missions and kindred combinations would only confine their human exportations to Christian Scientists, there is much reason to believe that they would find a popular support which would fill their coffers, as they have not been filled, lo,

these many years. We do not suppose the heathen would suffer. Child-like in their superstitions as they are and have always been, they might discern in Christian Science something they have never tolerated in rational Christianity. At any rate, they would hardly harm the missionaries Savages of all countries regard idiots as being under the especial protection of the Great Spirit, and respect them

accordingly. We are not surprised to hear that ou War Department officials are wrought up over the latest accounts in regard to the horrible atrocity at Balangiga, in the island of Samar. Whatever Mea there may have been of treating the attack upon and butchery of our troops as an act of war has disappeared in the light of the awful truth of the matter. The evi-dence appears to be conclusive that Capain Connell and at least several others were burned alive by the "friend-ly" natives of the town, under the lead of their presidente and chief of police. We are glad to learn that the Administration is inclined to make an example of the treacherous wretches. It cannot be made too severe.

It is said that during recent famines in India the aggregate number of persons re lieved by the British Government has been considerably more than eleven hundred millions. This, of course, does mean that number of different individuals, but merely the total number of rewhich approach the population of the whole world, strikingly illustrate the dreadful character of famines in the of the Orient. Even with all of this relief millions died of starvation

If we are to judge by the rate at which whole country is with her. In another | gaged in promoting such combinations are ot in much fear of adverse legislation at the hards of the party in power. Besides the Lead Trust, referred to recently, there are now in process of incubation a Ploy Trust, with a capital of one hundred million dollars; a Salt Trust, with capital of thirty million dollars, and a Rubber Trust, which is expected to con ine all the rubber concerns in the cour The Salt Trust, it may be observed has in view a consolidation of all the salt interests of the United States, Canada and Great Britain, thus becoming inter

national in character. The effort of the "prosecution" in th Court of Enquiry yesterday to show that Commodore Schley had plenty of coal for necessary purposes when he started from Santiago with the idea of securing a further supply appeared to be not alto gether successful. The evidence brought out indicated that instead of a stock sufficlent to last for several weeks, what was n the bunkers would only have carried the big ships for a few days under forced steam to a coaling port afterward.

Spenker Henderson.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.) self-respecting Democrat, though he might have been previously ced that the Democrats were wron nd the Republicans right, could vote th Republican ticket after listening to one Henderson's speeches. As Speaker and a campaigner, he is—excuse us. Day but we are in a hurry and cannot thi of a milder word at this moment—a de accepte.

(From the St. Louis Gobe-Descocrat.) Those persons who imagine that th American people would decide against an nexation even if the Cubans asked for political union are mistaken. Americans want Cuba, but they do not seek it ex-cept as a gift of the Cuban people. When-ever the Cubans ask union they will get it. This is a piece of annexation which the American people ardently desire.

Where All Agree.

(From the Chicago Record-Herald.) We may have our differences on th olicy of protection, but the great maority will agree that the people should not be compelled to pay taxes as if they were running the Government as an elec-mosynary institution for the support of rich corporations.

The Shepherd's Crooks (From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.) Shepard is Tammany's choice mayor. Croker, however, would continue to be boss shepherd. And he has the finest collection of crooks of any man it the shepherd business.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

Queensland, Australia, is just now suffering from the presence of a large num ber of unemployed. The long, disastrou drought in the interior has driven men in from the west in thousands, and as the volume of trade in the town centres has minished with the productiveness of the west the cities are quite unable to offer employment to those out of work offer employment to those out of work. The return of the contingents, too, has added to the oversupply of labor and the problem of how to meet the difficulty is causing the Government considerable thought. It will similarly provide much food for Parliament, which opens in about a fortnight. In the meantime several tracts of railway line are being started and it is hoped that if these do not altogether absorb the surplus labor they will at least minimize the trouble.

The mercantile marine of Japan been wonderfully developed since the war with China. Before the war (1894) Japan had but 400 steamers, and with two exeptions they were all under 3,000 tons. most of them being consters under 500 cons; but with the need of transports to onvey troops there came an immediat crease of nearly 100,000 tons, which with the first year of the war continued to in the first year of the war continued to increase until the total was \$25,500 tons. The next year there were \$31,000 tons. The policy of subsidies was adopted, beginning with 1895, with the resuit of making a total of \$90 ships, representing a half million tons. The sailling craft has increased in a still larger ratio than the steamships. The material of the boats has also changed in character, the wooden craft ships. The material of the boats has also changed in character, the wooden craft decreasing and those of steel and iron increasing. In 1899 Japan had 500 ships of wood, 116 of steel, and 123 of iron. Japan now has 150 steamers of more than 1,000 tons, and over twenty-six of more than 3,000 tons.

The article from the pen of "the ompetent authority in France," recently appeared in "Le Matin," has been responded to by M. Camille Pelle-tan, reporter of the budget of the French Ministry of Marine. M. Pelletan, after making it clear that he doubts the word of the distinguished writer in "Le Matin," or at least deems him the victim of an illusion, says that the difficulty of mauvring in time of war the submarines the present type would be that the ships attacked would not offer themselves as targets as did the battleships against which the Gustave Zede had recently en directed with so much precision. He

then says:
"That a submarine should plunge beneath the surface of the water, and that
the surface of the water, and that
torpedo does not prove very much. There
is no vessel of this description, however
indifferent it may be, which does not accomplish as much. The whole question is
to know its navigable seagoing, and maindifferent it may be, which does not accomplish as much. The whole question is to know its navigable, seagoing, and maneuvring qualities. If the Gustave Zede, therefore, in or near a harbor, torpedoed an iron-clad, that, I repeat, proves nothing. The unfortunate thing is that it does not appear to have accomplished even that on the occasion referred to, for all sefforts to find the torpedo have falled, and it is thus permissible to suppose that it missed its mark. I do not think that M. Waldeck-Rousseau could have seen the submarine effect its submersion and make for the Eowet. The foremost quality of a submarine, its special guarantee of security, is that of being invisible. The Gustave Zede will speedly have to be laid up if she betrays her presence so clumsily; but I have not much difficulty in reassuring myself. At the most the Gustave Zede could only have been seen when, instead of the vessel being nine feet below the surface, her optic tube, and probably even her cupola, were emerging above the water, an operation which is necessary for the discharge of the torpedo in the desired direction.

The operations of the savings bank de partment of the British postoffice should be warning enough against this Governnt undertaking anything of the kind. close of the year there was a dedelency of \$10,202,970 in the assets as compared with the liabilities in the savings bank branch of the postoffice. That was caused largely by the decline in the value of Government securities known as con-sols, in which the savings funds are in-vested. There was also a deficit of \$1,766,vested. There was also a deficit of \$1,766,260 in the operation of the telegraph branch of the postoffice. That deficit was all the more surprising because there was a general election during the year, a war was in progress, and the Queen died, all of which events tend to increase the number of telegraph messages. But there was a decline of 14 per cent in stock exchange telegrams and 211 per cent in London business taken as a whole. There was a decline of 265,521 in the ordinary in-land telegrams, as compared with the preceding years. But on the postal business proper there was a surplus of \$19,853,285, sufficient to make up for losses on any branch of 11. proper sufficies branch

Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, recently delivered a speech on the educahave a new interest to us now that we have systems of education to manage foreign people. He thought the work of the last twenty years in India in this way had been remarkable, but that a ake had been made in a too slavish imitation of English models. He did not believe in examinations as being the sole est of education. They had bad effects on both teachers and pupils; and Indian on both teachers and populs, and indicate deducation, he declared, must be freed therefrom. He thought, moreover, that the Government had not done its duty in primary education. He urged technical education, by the creation of middle-class technical schools. He declared furthermore his belief that it was not the part Government to teach a foreign re on in its schools. He doubted if the oral precepts that we understand were asily grasped by the native mind. The deas of good and evil are equally enter-tined by the East and the West, but they re differently expressed, and we must, he hought, look for religious instruction o private institutions where the tenets of arious faiths are taught by their vo-

The humorous legend which makes the iltan Abdul Hamid a distant kinsman of Napoleon III is not without some oundation. The relationship, it is said, omes through the Empress Josephine, and, according to apparently authentic uments, in the following manner: A ertain Mile. De Rivry, born in 1766, was aptured in 1783 by pirates as she was on er way to Martinique to join her family. he young and beautiful captive was the rst cousin of Mile. Tascher de in Pagerie. future Empress Josephine, whose ghter, Queen Hortense, was the meth-f Napoleon III. When taken to Con-

er of Napoleon III. When taken to Constantinople she became the favorite sultana of Abdul Hamid I, who died in 1789, the issue of this union being Mahmoud II, who reigned till iss3.

The present Sultan, being the son of Abdul Medjid, whose father was Mahmoud II, is therefore the great-grandson of the Empress Josephine's first cousin Although constrained by her position to join the Mohammedan faith, the sultana, when on her death bed, beranaded her son when on her death bed, persuaded her sor Mahmoud to allow a monk from the Holy Land to enter the Yildiz Kjosk Palace ecretly and to reconcile her with the

An influential Indian native paper, th "Kalser-i-Hind," makes the striking and truly imperial proposal that King Ed-ward should go to india next winter to ward should go to think next winter to be crowned simpercy at Delhi. It declares that the determination of his Majesty to achieve the dissinction of being the first European monarch to be crowned in that city, which has been immortalized by at least 2,600 years of Mistory, would be re-ceived with feelings of unbounded joy by "every unit of the population of every race and creed in our Eastern Empire."

King Edward VH has been endowed with that prime requisite of a publi speaker, a clear and beautiful voice voice which can make itself heard witho parent effort in the largest hall. This voice is largely natural, as anyone who can recall his orntorical efforts of forty can recall his oratorical efforts of forty years or so ago will admit. In his infancy as a speaker his speeches were carefully prepared, copied out, and committed to memory. On one memorable occasion the prince had forgotten to take his manuscript, and although he rarely referred to the copy of a speech, the knowledge that in this case it was not available for emergencies so unserved him that his memory completely failed him and he mad for once to trust to impromptu efforts. Fortunately he succeeded so well that he was encouraged to trust less in future to memory and more to inspiration, with the happiest results. Now his speeches are only typed in outline.

DEFEAT LAID TO ERRORS. in Expert Declares Shamrock Los

Through Poor Sailing. NEW YORK, Oct. 4.-The "Sun's achting expert says bad handling lost today's race to Shamrock. He will have

this to say tomorrow: "According to many yachtsmen the Shamrock was really beaten by the Columbia more through errors of judgment made by those who were in charge of the yachts than by the superior sailing qualities of the Columbia, and there are many of the opinion that if the Shamrock had been sailed properly in the races beween that boat and the Columbia for the America's Cup, instead of having been beaten three times consecutively by the American boat she should now have had two victories to her credit. There were many today who watched the race and who are familiar with the sport who thought that the trouble with the Shamrock was that there was too much talent aboard and that the sailing master, who is acknowledged to be the best man in his profession in England, has been hampered too much and did not have a free hand.

ing in the balloon jib topsail when the yacht was more than a mile and a quarter from the turning mark. This sail should have been carried for at least ten lowered in plenty of time to have it to lower the spinnaker and trim its sheets. This error was costly, and enabled the Columbia to pick up quite a good deal, and her gain would have been much more but for the accident to the spinnaker on Columbia.

forty-seven seconds in the lead and went forty-seven seconds in the lead and went on the starboard tack, heading toward the west. The breeze was freshening and the yacht was doing remarkably well. The Columbia made a short tack and then took a starboard tack and stood on the starboard tack, heading toward the west. The breeze was freshening and the yacht was doing remarkably well. The Columbia made a short tack and then took a starboard tack and stood after the Shamrock, and was sailing to windward of the challenger's wake. The Shamrock tacked, crossed the Columbia's bow, and then, instead of tacking and heading on the same courso which Capana heading on the same cou tain Barr had selected, and keeping on toward the freshening breeze, which was coming off the Jersey shore, the Sham-rock kept on the port tack and allowed the Columbia to sail on with her wind all clear, and that boat, getting the freshen ing breeze first, improved her position

"One of the first principles that a sailng master learns is when he has beaten his opponent to keep his yacht between the beaten boat and the mark for which he is sailing. But today, whoever was in charge of the Shamrock seemed to have forgotten this and was crossing tacks from the outer mark all the way home. The Shamrock tacked after the Columbia when it was too late, and then, as the Shamrock was falling down into the Columbia's wake, the challenger took the port tack again and headed toward the northeast. This costly error was repeated

PERSONAL.

The Yale corporation has decided to name two of the new college buildings ormer President Woolsey and former surer Herrick.

Joseph H. Choate, it was said vesterday by one of his partners in the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, is planning a brief holiday trip to the United States. which he has not visited since he as-somed, more than two years ago, the du-ties of Ambassador to the Court of St. James; and he is expected to sail for New York on Saturday of next week.

Frank B. Littell, who is now employed at the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, has been appointed a professor of mathematics in the navy. Littel passed first in a competitive ex-amination held at the Washington Navy Yard, in which there were two other com-

Bishop Potter and Chauncey Deper were invited to the same function recently and both were expected to speak, which moved the Hishop to remark: 'This reminds me of the story of two oysters who were in attendance at an ecclesiastical festival. Said one to the other: 'What is this, anyhow?' 'It is a church fair,' we the reply. 'A church fair! Then what the world do they want with both ... us?''.

Verestchagin, the distinguished battle painter, recently visited the Philippines, where he made studies for over a dozen

Governor Stanley has withdrawn his offer to give silver cups to all triplets born in Kansas during his administration. After having purchased twenty sets of cups he decided that he would have to call a halt owing to the expense of the scheme. The Sultan of Turkey has appointed Alexander R. Webb Honorary Consul-General of the Ottoman Empire at New York. It is a permanent appointment York. It is a permanent appointment. The Sultan has also honored Mr. Webb with a decoration. Besides the Medjidie decoration, as it is called, he has given him what is known as the medal of merit—a great honor in Turkey. These decorations carry with them the title of Bey, and instead of being Webb Effendi he will hereafter be known as Webb Bey.

Andrew Comstock McKenzie, a news paper man, well known in Boston, where he was once a member of the "Bosto Post's ' staff, has gone to Ecuador at the head of an exploring expedition, be by the President of that South Ame Republic. Mr. McKenzie will me study of the life, the people, and ec-ic conditions existing in the country Dr. W. D. Shelby, captain and assistant

the Philippines, has given Hanover (Inde-Gubernatorial honors have fallen rathe thickly in relation to the mother of ernor Beckham of Kentucky. Her father was Governor Wickliffe, and she is the sister of another man called to be Chief Executive of his State.

King Leopold recently delivered him eif of a bon mot. Chatting after a pubits reception with one of his fami the King asked jocularly what sort of impression he made on the Socialists. One of the leaders observed to me," was the reply, "that if you had not been King of the Beigians, you might have been President of the Beigian Republic." Thanks, very much," said the King, with a laugh; "but tell me, you, who are a doctor, how would you like to be made a 'yet.?"

BRADSTREET'S ON THE WEEK Iron Trade Reports Good, But Ce.

reals Generally Weak. NEW YORK, Oct. 4.-Bradstreet's re view tomorrow will say:
"While speculative markets, except for

cotton, show reactionary tendencies, gen-eral distributive trade and industry are active, and a heavy volume of business is going forward. All obtainable measure of production and movement for the nin months of the year testify to this. Bank clearings are heavily in excess of previous years, railway earnings continue very fa-vorable, and talk of scarcity of cars from different sections of the country is heard Failures are more numerous than last year or in 1899, but fewer than in recently preceding years, and, while liabilities have expanded, this has been due mainly

merican boat she should now have had so victories to her credit. There were any today who watched the race and ho are familiar with the sport who hought that the trouble with the Shambek was that there was too much talent board and that the sailing master, who acknowledged to be the best man in is profession in England, has been hamered too much and did not have a free and.

The first error made today was in taking in the balloon jib topsail when the acht was more than a mile and a quarer from the turning mark. This sail hould have been carried for at least ten minutes longer and then could have been owered in plenty of time to have it towed away before the men were wanted to lower the spinnaker and trim its heets. This error was costly, and enabled the Columbia to pick up quite a good deal, and her gain would have been marker quick as regards new demand, but jobbers report a good business in prints, which are rather scarce and leading manufactures of ginghams are heavily sold ahead.

The Shamrock turned the first mark onty-seven seconds in the lead and went on the starboard tack, heading toward the west. The breeze was freshening and the property was complicated to the week in cotton was the publication on Thursday of the Government crop report showing the lowest condition, with one exception, in egitteen years. Coming at a time when all the infavorable features, such as small foreign buying and the threatened strike at Fall River had been discounted, the market quickly responded in a one-fourth cent advance. Staple cottons have been firm with little doing at the recent advance. Staple cottons have been rather quict as regards new demand, but jobbers report a good business in prints, which are rather scarce and leading manufactures of ginghams are heavily and the starboard tack, heading toward the west. The breeze was freshening and the west. The breeze was freshening and the work of the cotton croe was consulted to the cotton of the cotton croe to the cotton croe to the cotton croe to the cotton croe to the c

a year ago.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE. Decrease of Bankrupteles Shows

Solid Basis of Business. NEW YORK, Oct. 4.-Dun's review to

morrow will say: "Trade channels are remarkably free from obstruction, although the movement of goods at some points is checked by in-sufficient transporting facilities. This is attributed to the unusually heavy shipments, which are shown more definitely by railway earnings in September, 9.26 per cent larger than last year and 16.7 per cent above those of 1839. Payments through the clearing house at this city for the week exceeded the same week in 1900 by 38.2 per cent, and 1890 by 27.0 per cent, while at leading cities outside New York the gains were 26.7 per cent and 12.4 per cent respectively. Manufactur-

northeast. This costly error was repeated on the next tack.

Twice the Shamrock appeared to have the race won today and twice it was thrown away, apparently, through poor judgment shown by those in charge of the boat. Captain Sycamore is the skipper who sailed the Shamrock, but Jamieson is the man who directs how the boat shall be sailed.

"It was learned today from one who had been in consultation with those on board the Erin that it was Mr. Jamieson who insisted on the Shamrock lufting across the starting line on Tuesday, when the Columbia had gone over in the weather of weiring around gibing and taking the end of the two minutes and crossing well to windward.

"In the race sailed last Saturday—the first sailed to a finish—the Shamrock kept the Columbia noder her lee all the way to the wyather mark and turned that mark with a fair lead. Then, instead of breaking out her light sails at once and squaring away for home, thus making the most of her lead, she loafed along, waiting for the Columbia, and then had a luffing and the light sails at once and squaring away for home, thus making the most of her lead, she loafed along, waiting for the Columbia, and then had a luffing and the light sails at once and squaring away for home, thus making the most of her lead, she loafed along, waiting for the Columbia, and then had a luffing and the light sails at once and squaring away for home, thus making the most of her lead, she loafed along, waiting for the Columbia, and then had a luffing and the light sails at once and squaring away for home, thus making the most of her lead, she loafed along, waiting for the Columbia, and then had a luffing and the waith of the course as she had been in the race in manded as well on the winder leg of the course as she had been in the race in which proved disastrous. If the Shamrock today had been handled as well on the winder leg of the word of the course as she had been the first sailed to space."

Palfurca during in amount of linguities from size years and the sail sail seasons and

NO CHANGE IN THE OPINION.

The Comptroller of the Treasury on Naval Station Purchases. Robert J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the

Treasury, recently received through the Navy Department a request from Commander B. T. Tilley, United States Navy, commander of the naval station at Tutuila, Samoan Islands, cabling attention to certain consequences injurious, in Com-mander Tilley's opinion, to the interests of the Government, and recommending that the decision of the Comptroller of

manner Filley's opinion, to the interests of the Government, and recommending that the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of August 5, 1961, be again referred to him, with an explanation of the important interests of the Government which are involved.

In that decision Mr. Tracewell held that no land could be legally purchased from an appropriation made in the following terms:

"Coal storage plant extensions, \$260,000; grading, \$25,000; in all, naval station Tutulia, \$25,000."

In answer to the request, Mr. Tracewell now says it is unnecessary to repeat the reasoning by which he reached this conclusion of his on the facts presented. He adds. "But it seems proper to say that as then presented to me the question was as to the legal aspects of a proposed phenomenal of the land. The land is the purchases and made. Had it been known that a part of the appropriation had already en used for the purchase of a part of a land I would have declined to answer of the came to settle the accounts of the officer making the payments.

"Without now considering this aspect of the case, and treating your reference as a request to reconsider the general question of the availability of the appropriation in the light of the statements made by Commander Tilley, I have to say that I find nothing in the case as now presented which causes me to doubt the correctness of my former decision. The fact that a part of the availability of the appropriation in the light of the statements made by Commander Tilley, I have to say that I find nothing in the case as now presented which causes me to doubt the correctness of my former decision. The fact that a part of the availability of the appropriation in the light of the balance of the land, and that obligations have been incurred in respect to the balance of the land, and that obligations have been incurred in respectly unfilled, which are the principal reasons urged in requesting reconsideration, while of force in causing regret that the interpretation of the law as given by me should ca

The Policy of Prosperity. (From the Chicago Tribune.)

If we hope to continue giving profitable mployment to the millions of working nen throughout the country and to keep on adding to the unprecedented deposit, in our savings banks we must adopt a pelicy that will make foreign nations our commercial friends and not our enemies

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)
No citizen should be able truthfully t ay that he and the President of "nited States are "partners" in a political body. To co-ordinate himself with esident Roosevelt in that party is President Roosevett in that party is characteristic illustration of the egotism of Mr. Hanna, an egotism he may contidently expect to be suitably rebukes when he attempts to reduce it to practice in the White House.

Republicans Shielding Taylor.

(From the Atlanta Journal.) It is a sad reflection upon our form o government that two successive Govern of one State, and the Governors of two other States, have allowed their political prejudices to cause them to prevent the regular course of legal presecution in a case of dastardly murder.

LATE LEGAL DECISIONS.

At a religious revival of negroes in Mississippl one negro killed another becau the latter would not go to the mourner's ench. The murderer was what is called an "exhorter" at the revival. excitement was at high pitch he used strenuous efforts to bring the unred strenuous efforts to bring the unredeemed to the mourner's bench. He begged and implored one hegro to go up and be saved, but the man remained obstinate, whereupon the exherter siew him with an axe. On his own confession the accused was guilty of murder, but the jury found him guilty of manslaughter and fixed his punishment in the penitentiary at twenty years. The case was tried before Judge Robert Powell at Yazoo City, Miss.

In California a laborer employed by certain mine owners to assist in the grading of a mill site on the public lands dug out of the grade a pocket of quartz gold of the value of about \$600. The mine owners the value of about 1800. The mine owners took the gold away from the laborer and claimed it as belonging to them on two grounds: First, that they should be considered as having acquired tile by occupancy to the public lands, as they had entered thereon for the purpose of grading for a mill site. Second, that under the statute everything which the laborer acquired by virtue of his employment belonged to them as his employers. The Supreme Court denied both of these contentions and held that the laborer was entitled to recover the gold which he had found. The court said that the occupancy claimed in this case was not with a view to acquire tilt to the land, but was only temporary and for the sole purpose of grading; and that the gold was not found by the laborer by virtue of his employment, since his employment was not to search for gold, but to excavate and throw away the earth removed in grading (Burns vs. Clark, 66 Pac., 12).

The publisher of a newspaper who receives contributions, in response to solici-tations in his paper, for the srellef of families and dependent relatives of cer-tain firemen who had been killed, becomes a voluntary trustee of the funds, charged with the duty of devoting them to the objects indicated in the solicita-tions, the Supreme Court holds, in the case of Hallinan vs. Hearist (66 Pac., 17).

Where a railroad company places coaches for the reception of passengers on a side track adjacent to a main track intervening between it and the depot, also with the company's acquiescence, passengers are passing to and fro from the station to the coaches, the Supreme Court of Arkansas, in the case of St. Louis, etc., Railroad Company vs. Tomlinson (64 S. W. Rep., 347), holds that it is negligence to back an engine at a rapid speed along the main track, without any efficient lookout or warning of its approach.

When the issue in controversy was whether a crier had knocked off property without giving persons at the sale fair and reasonable opportunity to bid, the and reasonable opportunity to bid, the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of Scales vs. Chambers (28 S. B. Rep., 286), holds that it was competent to show by one present that, but for the premature termination of the sale, he would have run the property up higher. A mere crier, employed by an administrator, does not coatrol the sale, but is simply the mouthpiece of the latter, and cannot, over his protest, complete the sale; certainly not when there are present one or more persons willing to bid higher if allowed an opportunity to do so. opportunity to do so

Personalty, such as bricks and lumber, when used in building a house upon land, becomes realty, and constitutes a part of the land, the Supreme Court of Georgia the land, the Supreme Court of Georgia holds, in the case of Guernsey vs. Phinizy (38 S. E. Rep., 462). If the house is destroyed by an accidental fire and the bricks and other debris fail upon the land, they still remain a part of the realty, if the owner does nothing to show an intention to sever them and convert them again into personalty. In such a case the owner cannot remove them from the land after a sale of the land to another, nor hold the vendee accountable for them.

Public property, within the meaning of that clause of the constitution which au-thorizes the General Assembly to exempt from taxation "all public property," is held by the Supreme Court of Georgia in Board of Trustees vs. Atlanta (28 S. E. Rep., 28) to embrace only such property as is owned by the State or some political division thereof, and title to which is vested directly in the State, or one of its subordinate political divisions, or in some person holding exclusively for the bene-person holding exclusively for the beneperson holding exclusively for the bene-fit of the State, or a subordinate public

Ordinances passed by a city in the exer ise of its delegated legislative power are laws of the State, Judge Lochren, of the United States District Court, Minnesota, holds, in the case of Anoka Water Com-pany, etc., vs. City of Anoka (169 Fed. Rep., 581), within the meaning of the con-tract clause of the Federal Constitution, and where they purport to repeal prior ordinances by which the city has entered ordinances by which the city has entered into a contract a suit by the other party to such contract to have them declared invalid as in violation of such clause involves a question arising under the Constitution of the United States and is within the jurisdiction of a Federal court.

A contract contemplating that convicts should be employed in conducting a sawmill owned by a private citizen and operated on his premises must be contrary to public policy, and therefore not enforcible, the Supreme Court of Georgia holds, in the case of Peniten-tiary Company vs. Rountree (39 S. E. Rep., 568.)

One who for the purpose of inducing another to lend money to a third person upon land as a security, represents to the person from whom the loan is sought the person from whom the loan is sought that the land offered as security belongs to the proposed borrower, and thus procures the loan, is held by the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of Wright vs. McCord (29 S. E. Rep., 519), in a proceeding by the latter to subject the land to his debt, to be estopped from thereafter denying that title to the same was in the borrower at the time the deed was executed, and asserting that title was at the time in himself.

A railroad company is not liable for damages resulting from an assault and battery inflicted by the station agent battery inflicted by the station agent upon a person when it appears that the difficulty which gave rise to the beating arose out of a personal quarrel, the Su-preme Court of Georgia holds, in the case of Lynch vs. Florida, etc., R. Co. (39 S. E. Rep.), and that the agent, so far as re-lated to his participation therein, was acting upon his individual responsibility and not within the scope of the business of his agency as an employ of the comof his agency as an employe of pany.

In an action of claim and delivery against the State constable to recover whisky alleged to have been illegally seized, where there was evidence that seized, where there was evinence that plaintiff owned the whisky, and that he had procured it lawfully, and had it for lawful use, the Supreme Court of South Carolina, in the case of Rykard vs. Davenport (39 S. E. Rop., 372), holds that it is error to grant a non-suit, as the credibility of plaintiff's evidence, and whether the whisky was contraband are questions for the jury.

False representations, to be the bask of prosecution for cheating and swinding. ist relate either to the past or thepres must relate either to the pass of the cont. the Supreme Court of Georgia holds. In the case of Dickerson vs. State 3 S. E. Rep., 675. No promise or statemnt as to what may occur in the future, however false, will serve as a basis for suchprose-

To constitute the offence of riet there must be not only a common intent a the part of two or more persons to do st unawful act of violence, or some other in a violent and tumultions manner, also concert of action in further no

The State, as accuser in a crimual prorecding, does not seek the conjection of ne of its citizens unless the evidence one of its citizens unless the evidence shows his guilt beyond a casonable doubt, the Supreme Court of Georgia holds, in the case of Ivey vs.State (39 S. E. Rep., 423); nor will it perult its prose-cuting officer to use any ofair means in the trial, or diegal arguent in his ad-dress to the jury, to the pludice of the accused.

In action to recover images arising from fraud in the sale f unsound food, the Supreme Court of guth Carolina, in the case of Peag vs. harlotte Off and Fertilizer Company (c. S. E. Rep., 344), holds that the plaint; must show that the seller knew the gods to be unsound at the time of the devery.